It is evident that to all the villages the great majority of the breadwinners must depend on sources of income other than their own fields. Therefore, younger members of the family work, become outside of the village, while the farmer himself must work part-time for one of the larger landlords or the oil company, hold a government job, get money from abroad, or subsist on a very low level.

Physical Description of Project Villages

It is not possible to describe with statistical accuracy the average village homes in the project area. A very general description must suffice until more detailed socio-econ is available. Homes are usually one-story stone structures of one or two rooms. They do not have electricity or running water. Usually the animals are accommodated in a stable connected to the house, or in a room in the house itself.

The villagers do not seem to be concerned with keeping their surroundings sanitary. In none of the villages is there any attempt to collect and properly dispose of garbage. The uniform practice is to throw it in the fields. There are few toilets. Some walls and fields close to town serve as common community sand for sewage disposal. To serve the 1,000 people in the project area there are 40 pit privies. There are no baths or showers. Homes have no screens and flies are free to transmit man-borne and manpictures to stomach and intestinal disease.

Homes are usually closely knit and close and the people average a fairly demanding friendly with well-established governors. Though community poor, the village family is very hospitable and makes an starting with a guest to meager supply of cigarettes or treasured coffee and sugar.

In the five project villages there are 1,100 buildings. This number includes 912 dwelling units, 94 business establishments, 105 separate farms and 11 public buildings. A detailed breakdown of the types of buildings by village is shown in Table VIII. Included in the category of public buildings are seven mosques. Sandaland and Ein Hawrjeh have two mosques each, while in each

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MDI

mainly Christian) those run by foreigners are now finding it difficult to discern the suspicions of the Government. In Lebanon, there are almost as many private as state schools and the foreign schools still work without difficulty. There are higher schools for teachers and for agriculture and engineering in Syria and for agriculture in Lebanon, but it is usual for a student to pass from a secondary school directly to a university. The following table shows the various types of schools and number of students.

Type	Lebanon, 1950		Syria, 1951-2	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
State:				
Primary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secondary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teachers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agriculture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

... = not available.

(Sources: Statistical Abstract of Syria, 1951-2; Lebanon, 1950; Statesman's Year-Book, 1953)

The American University of Beirut is non-sectarian and has students from all over the Middle East. It encourages the use of Arabic as well as English, and its most renowned faculties are those of medicine and social sciences. The University of St Joseph in Beirut is run by the Society of Jesus. Attached to this university are schools of medicine, law, and theology, subsidized by the French Government and administered by the Society, in which teaching is carried on in the French language. A National University has recently been started by the Lebanese Government. The Syrian National University in Damascus teaches in Arabic and its most important faculties are those of law and medicine. A separate body for the study of the Arabic language is the Arab Academy of Damascus.

Health

Malaria and amoebic dysentery are endemic and, though efforts are being made to drain breeding-grounds, preventive medicine is only in a rudimentary stage. Good hospitals exist in the cities and more are under construction; qualified doctors practise in all the towns, but in the villages there is still a lack

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of clinics and in the cities a shortage of qualified staff to undertake massage, radiotherapy, and orthopaedics, and there is special need to combat tuberculosis. Syrians and Lebanese are great addicted to kashish which, however, is grown in the Bekaa and smuggled to Egypt. The Lebanese Government periodically burns many of the plantations, which inflates the price of the surviving crop.

Economic Survey

More than half the population of the two countries is engaged in agriculture which is the most important economic activity. Natural resources hardly exist; there is bitumen in Jebel Bishri in Syria but its production would not be economic; about 10,000 tons a year of asphalt is produced from the neighbourhood of Latakia; and salt is extracted in commercial quantities near Aleppo.

Petroleum

For a number of years, associates of IPC searched for oil in Syria and Lebanon but without finding it in commercial quantities; in consequence, the areas held by these IPC associates have been given up. However, the two Governments are still anxious for further efforts to be made to find oil in commercial quantities. The importance of petroleum in the economy of Syria and Lebanon lies in the situation of the two republics athwart the pipelines from the fields of northern Iraq and Saudi Arabia which have outlets on the Mediterranean.[1] From Iraq a 12-inch and 16-inch line carry oil across Syria by way of Palmyra and Homs to Tripoli in the Lebanon. Together, these two lines can carry about 8 million tons of oil a year (160,000 barrels daily). A third IPC line from Kirkuk to Homs then bears north of the other two and reaches the sea at Banias, and so does not run through Lebanon at all. This new line is 16-30-30-inches in diameter and can deliver oil at about 16 million tons a year (320,000 barrels daily). From the fields of Saudi Arabia a 30-31 inch American pipeline (Tapline) travels over 1,000 miles on its way to Sidon in Lebanon, passing through Jordan and Syria. At present the line is pumping at a rate of about 15 million tons a year (300,000 barrels daily). It should be noted that these four lines all carry crude oil, some of which is refined on the Mediterranean shore for local requirements but the bulk is shipped as crude to the refineries of Europe and elsewhere.

The line from Kirkuk to Haifa is not operating and the United

[1] See Appendix IV, p. 530 below.

Schools not ok!

6. To serve as its own relationship with the villages and co-operate in getting the troopers to their work stations.

7. The following items to provide living quarters for both the men and women trainees, and for the school preparation of the food.

8. To provide training to Rural Schools in agricultural demonstration farms, weekend courses on the farms, and demonstration stations.

In order to co-operate with this training with the (Rural) Rural, following items would have to build living quarters for the women and men trainees, and to provide local staff for the training in Sociology. These items are included in our Ten Year Plan, as part of this report.

9. Medical and Public Health. The above proposal of co-operating with training of public health workers (VHW) in closely with and assisting programme of public health and community work. If we are to have such a co-operation and present work should be more of a social than in so on present.

We have therefore included in our Ten Year Plan as item for the improvement of our local community work facilities.

323 Concerning the Establishment of Water Conduits and Appurtenances for a
Public Drinking Water Supply

Articles 25 to 29 set forth the prescribed width and other specifications for establishments along drinking water conduits and appurtenants.

The width of such appurtenants shall be stipulated by decree of the land of the governments. The setting out of plantations or construction work along these conduits is prohibited, and the administration may order the felling of trees already growing there and the demolition or change of any previously existing structures within such areas.

Waterworks Construction Associations

323 Upon the initiative of the interested parties and the land
4710 of the governments, [illegible] associations may be formed
634 for the purpose of building works for agricultural improvements, flood control, the repair, maintenance and cleaning of water courses, land drainage, reclamation and [illegible] and the construction of embankments or irrigation works.

Requests addressed to the land of the government must contain all pertinent information as to the area involved, the purpose, the projects and the type of association intended.

If such a request, upon being reviewed by the Minister of Public Works, is deemed worthy of approval, the land [illegible] shall be called to a meeting by the land of the government. The meeting shall proceed to the selection of a chairman, and the minutes of the meeting, including the names of the persons attending, shall be kept. The heads of municipalities, administrators of public property and the directors of land surveys for the public domain may also attend such meetings.

If the formation of such an association is voted by simple majority, the project, with complete details as to the nature of the associations, the functions, the correspondent program of work and estimates of expenditures and contributions of each person involved shall be submitted to the land of the government who shall issue a [illegible] investigation of the matter, during which time any person or persons who have not joined the correspondent association may offer to assume their load, against payment of an indemnity, to

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[illegible]

[illegible] residual spraying of the village houses with insecticides, the treatment of breeding places with larvicides, the screening of permanent bodies of water with insecticide fish, and the airplane spraying of adulticides by aircraft-mounted sprayers with UNRRA personnel. The refugee population in this manner is [illegible] and an aggregate population of about 40,000.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees conducts [illegible] residual spraying programs in camps and refugee occupied [illegible] under its jurisdiction, especially in the highly endemic coastal area in the south and in the Jordan plain near the Syrian border. In September, 1951, demonstration projects were initiated by the World Health Organization, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health. The program will include systematic surveys in partially controlled and uncontrolled malarious areas, in the Jordan plain, the northern and the southern sections of the Negev, the Ghazzi around Gaza and the more remote villages in the coastal area sections.

Over fifty of the locally occurring species of mosquitoes in all parts of the country, and undoubtedly play a significant role in the spread of intestinal and eye diseases. Several species of Culex were found which [illegible] Culex and [illegible] culicines are most prominent. The adults fly, [illegible] vicinities, and the breeding waters, [illegible] also plentiful. Species of [illegible] are numerous. The malaria-producing flies, which are serious pests to the livestock and occasionally attack man, include Chrysops silacea, Tabanus erythrocephalus and various species of Haematopota and Hippobosca. The flies most frequently implicated in human outbreaks are probably Lyperosia exasperans and Stomoxys calcitrans.

Several species of sandflies have been identified, including Phlebotomus papatasii and P. sergenti, vectors of cutaneous leishmaniasis in southern Iraq, and P. alexandri and P. major, suspected of being vectors of

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[illegible] registration in force and of the grants made authorities to other parts of the country. Wage depending funds are required to have a permit, but the enforcement of such regulations is left to local boards and officers. Although the law provides for the registration of food handlers at 3-month intervals, the routine examinations are often carried out at 6-12 months.

The animals are inspected, before and after slaughter, by veterinary officers in the municipal abattoirs in Soroti and the principal cities. There is no regular supervision, however, of the meat supplies in the rural areas. A large percentage of the meat sold in Lukwena is imported from Kyoto or Turkey, and is not subject to routine inspection locally.

[illegible] There are two small pasteurization plants in Soroti which process limited amounts of milk, butter and cheese. Although the plants are supervised by the municipal authorities, no control is exercised over the sanitary quality of the raw product. Pasteurized milk is bottled, all other milk is sold in bulk. With a community rabies before we to rabi brucellosis, but bovine and swine are potential sources of human infection. Brucellosis is endemic among the cattle and the goats. The extent of bovine tuberculosis is not known.

[illegible] SERVICES AND [illegible] FACILITIES

[illegible] Organization

[illegible] The public health organization which had evolved before Lukwena became an independent republic in 1962 was reorganized in 1963 and by responsibilities were shifted to the 43 Sub Units, in some way changed from that of Ministry of Regions and Public Assistance to the Ministry of Public Health. The Ministry, which has its headquarters in Soroti, is administered by a Director of Public Health who is assisted

[illegible]

[illegible] a County Council. The activities of the Ministry are performed through three departments, concerned with administration, technical services and medical care. The technical services branch comprises divisions dealing with (1) communicable diseases, (2) maternal and child health, school health, public health education and the compilation of morbidity statistics, (3) sanitary engineering, (4) laboratories and research, (5) preventive services, (6) local health services, public health nursing and finances of medical personnel and (7) supervision of pharmacists, narcotics and drugs. The medical care department is responsible for the administration of hospitals and dispensaries and of medical insurance services.

Health rooms, made up of a doctor, a nurse-midwife and a sanitarian, carry out the functions of the Ministry in each of the 14 areas, or districts, into which the country is divided: 1 in Grand Lahaina, 1 in Puunene, 1 in Hana, 1 in Kula, 1 in Makawao, 1 in Paia, 1 in Wailuku, 1 in Kahului, 1 in Waihee, 1 in Waiehu, 1 in Wailuku, 1 in Kahului and 1 in Makawao. These rooms cover various phases of public health, including the inspection of meats and food supplies, the reporting of morbidity and mortality statistics, the prevention of epidemics, immunization against smallpox and other diseases, maternal and child health and other necessary, elementary medical care. The headquarters of these district health services are located at Paia, in Puunene, Maui, in Grand Lahaina, Maui, in Grand Lahaina, Maui, in Grand Lahaina, Maui, in Grand Lahaina, Maui, and Kula in the Maui.

The city of Maui has a municipal health department which is not subordinate to the Ministry but acts in close cooperation with it. There are no organized local health services in the remaining areas, but a few of the larger sugar plantations also maintain physicians who function in many respects as health officers.

Several other agencies carry on public health activities. The Bureau of the Census, in the Ministry of the Interior, is responsible for the collection and the compilation of vital statistics. A Division of Land

[illegible]

Health Services has recently been established in the Bureau of Municipalities and Town Planning, also in the Ministry of the Interior. This division advises on local public health matters in the cities and the towns, including Beirut, all of which come under the jurisdiction of this Ministry.

The Ministry of National Education conducts limited health services in the government schools. The Ministry of Public Works undertakes the construction of water supplies and sanitary facilities, in consultation with the Ministry of Public Health. The Ministry of Social Affairs supervises the health standards in industries, while the Ministry of National Economy has divisions for the control of adulteration of foodstuffs and for the surveillance of conditions in the export towns.

Numerous voluntary agencies are engaged in social welfare and related health activities among the different racial and religious communities. The Lebanese Red Cross carries on an extensive program which is partially subsidized by the government. It maintains 1 dispensaries in Beirut and 10 in the provinces, as well as a mobile dispensary in South Lebanon. In addition, it supports infant welfare services in all sections of the country, and manages milk distribution centers for Lebanese children and for Palestinian refugees in Beirut and Zahle. It also operates a school for nurses in Beirut.

The National Union of Child Welfare represents 10 affiliated organizations which conduct welfare or health work among the children of the diverse religious and racial groups. It endeavors to co-ordinate the activities of its members and to provide advice or material assistance as required. The Union is subsidized by the Ministry of National Education, but it functions also in association with the Ministry of Public Health. It has recently sponsored the construction of a center for the care of crippled children on the outskirts of Beirut.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Society carries on an active program for the pre-

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[illegible]

vention of tuberculosis, assists in the hos-
pitalization of needy cases and administers
a sanatorium at Dair el Badiah. The Ar-
menian Charitable Society furnishes treat-
ment facilities for the care of Armenian
patients. The Young Women's Moslem As-
sociation was established for the promotion
of education among Moslem women, and
since 1948 it has maintained a training
school for nurses in Beirut. The Moslem
Society, an organization of Moslem women
interested in infant welfare work, finances
a small maternity hospital in Beirut.

The medical schools of the American
University of Beirut and the University
Saint-Joseph have affiliated medical, care
and preventive services. The Board of For-
eign Missions of the Presbyterian Church
in America supports a medical mission in
Tripoli. The Near East Foundation directed
a general health and rural improvement
program in the Anjar villages in the Bekaa
valley from 1944 to 1951, when it withdrew
from Lebanon. It also instituted an exten-
sive malaria control project in the Anjar
and the Amanik swamp areas. The Euro-
pean Corporation, in America, contrib-
uted substantially to the work of the Foun-
dation in the Armenian villages, and
provides for the maintenance [illegible]
Near Mission at Anjar and Shtaura.

The Lebanese Public Health Association
is prominent among the professional so-
cieties. It is concerned with the promotion
of public health in Lebanon and with the
dissemination of educational materials. The
Lebanese Medical Association is likewise
active, and publishes a journal for its mem-
bership.

Two industries maintain medical facili-
ties for the benefit of their employees—the
Iraq Petroleum Company, at Tripoli, and
the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at
Beirut and Sidon. The Iraq Petroleum Com-
pany also subsidizes a medical insurance
scheme for the families of its employees.
The United Nations Relief and Works
Agency for Palestine Refugees carries on
public health programs in the various camps.

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[illegible]

[illegible] and medical-social control operations in the industry of refugee centers.

[illegible]

[illegible] Hospitals and Polyclinics. According to the official statistics for 1946, there were 21 hospitals, including maternity, in Lithuania. These institutions had an aggregate capacity of about 4,000 beds, or slightly less than 1.2 beds per 1,000 population. Fifty-six hospitals with a total of 2,274 beds were under private management, and 1 hospital with a total of 1,170 beds was operated by foreign agencies. Eight hospitals, with a total of about 77 beds, were listed by the Ministry of Public Health. They consisted of psychiatric hospitals of approximately 110 beds each at Kaunas (Aleksotas), Šiauliai (Kalnelis), Tryškiai (Church Lithuania) and Alytus (South Lithuania), and a hospital in Salantai, a general hospital of 450 beds, a contagious disease hospital of 50 beds, a venereal disease hospital of 40 beds and a gynecologic hospital of 30 beds. The provincial hospitals at Tryškiai and Alytus were not completed, however, in 1946. In addition, the government maintained for the use of 1,400 beds in private or foreign-operated institutions. Of the roughly 1,400 beds were available through the Ministry.

Special facilities included with the above hospitals were a tuberculosis sanatorium of infants' sanatoria of 110 to 150 beds each, a mental hospital with 600 beds at Aukštieji and a chronic disease hospital and home with about 1,000 beds at Žiežmariai. All are maintained by religious or philanthropic organizations, Lithuanian or foreign. The Ministry does run special tuberculosis, a mental hospital, two sanatoria about 70 beds in private institutions for the care of tuberculous patients and 400 beds for mental cases. While the last five years an ophthalmic hospital of 30 beds has been maintained by the government at Telšiai, in North Lithuania.

[illegible] The hospitals affiliated with the medical [illegible] schools of the two universities in Kaunas are

[illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted] Cases of hospital are commonly observed among [redacted] following malaria produced by the [redacted] attacks of the sun. Scabies and [redacted] are encountered in the crowded sections of the cities and in the poorer rural villages. Boils were widely distributed during the war years 1941-45, when the scarcity of soap and clothing contributed to increased unhygienic conditions. Cases of tinea capitis are observed occasionally.

[redacted] Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic, and cases are reported sporadically. Thirty-six cases were known to exist in Lebanon in 1945. Of this number, 7 were located in South Lebanon and 11 in the Beirut area of the northern Bekaa, while 12 were irregularly distributed throughout the rest of the country. With the exception of one 11-year-old boy in Beirut, all the cases were from rural communities. Six young children were in school, and none of the affected individuals were over 30 years of age. Classically, about 10 to 30 per cent of the cases were lepromatous in type. There is no hospital for the treatment of leprosy in Lebanon, but physicians are sent by government agencies to the leper-homes in Greece, near Damascus.

Railway in Lebanon, areas of Chalcot Predation

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

p. 102.(2)